

**REMARKS**

By the present amendment the applicants have amended the claims by cancelling claim 13 and adding the detection of HRST thereof to the power-on detector of claim 16.

In the above identified Office Action the Examiner rejected claims 3, 4, 6 to 10, 12, 13, 15, and 16 as being obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over EP 1117030, to Jae-Sung, in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,794,164, to Beckert et al. The Examiner also rejected claim 14 as being obvious over Jae-Sung and Beckert et al and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0126703, to Kovacevic.

Although Jae-Sung discloses that a multimedia device uses an adapter 36 which is different from the main power source 35 of the personal computer, when the power source of the personal computer is on, the multimedia device of Jae-Sung interrupts the power supply of the adapter, and switches the power supply of the personal computer to the multimedia device. When the power supply of the personal computer is on, the multimedia device of Jae-Sung does not use its own power source (adapter 36) to supply electricity. According to the present invention, no matter whether the power source of the personal computer is on or not, the optical data storage driving device uses a power source independent of the power source of the personal computer to

supply electricity. That is, according to the present invention, when the power supply of the personal computer is on the power source is not shared by the personal computer and the optical data storage driving device.

As disclosed in paragraph 0043 of Jae-Sung, when the power source of the personal computer is off, a part of the multimedia device can receive the signal of the radio or CD by means of the adapter 36 (DC 9V). This paragraph shows that when the power source of the personal computer is off, only a part of the multimedia device can function. According to the present invention, no matter whether the power source of the personal computer is on or off, all functions of the optical data storage driving device (such as, general data processing) are available.

The following is a comparison of the microcomputer 22 of Jae-Sung with the microprocessor of the present invention:

(1) Referring to the microcomputer 22 as described in paragraphs 0029, 0031, 0034, and 0048 and shown in Fig. 2 of Jae-Sung, the microcomputer 22 has incorporated an audio signal amplification circuitry 8 to control a mode switch 32, a tone controller 14, an electronic volume 16, a mute circuit 23, a band pass filter 34, a radio receiver 30, a remote controller 26, a key operation unit 24 and a VFD driver 29. In the above paragraphs of the specification as pointed out by the Examiner,

it is merely disclosed that the microcomputer 22 can control the operation of the multimedia device according to the manual operation of the key operation unit. However, the microcomputer 22 is merely a controller in the audio signal amplification circuitry 8. It cannot be used for the control of the standard interface between the personal computer and the multimedia device, and cannot be used to read/write the BIOS data of the personal computer. And furthermore, it is not deducible that the microcomputer 22 can be used to control a detection port 37 and a control circuit 38 as shown in Fig. 3 to make a power control terminal 39 active. Therefore, the microprocessor of the present invention has rather different function from that of the microcomputer 22 of Jae-Sung. The microprocessor of the present invention can be used to read/write the BIOS data of the personal computer, control the power-on detector and the bus switch, and has an operating system independent of the personal computer.

(2) In addition, it is not the microcomputer 22 of Jae-Sung but a signal processor as disclosed in paragraphs 0022-0023 that is the main controller of the multimedia device. However, the signal processor as disclosed therein has no function for controlling the standard interface (ATAPI-IDE) between the personal computer and the multimedia device. Jae-Sung also fails to disclose that the signal processor has a function for controlling the detection port 37, the control circuit 38 and the

power control terminal 39 and even fails to disclose that an independent operating system is available when the personal computer is off.

(3) According to amended Claim 16 of the present application, the microprocessor can control the operation of the optical data storage drive device in accordance with a key-in or pre-stored instruction provided on the control panel and read/write the BIOS data of the personal computer. However, paragraph 0024 of Jae-Sung only discloses that the disc player further includes a decoder for processing and decoding an MPEG format and outputting the decoded result in a digital and/or analog form. Paragraph 0051 of Jae-Sung only discloses that the operational panel 42 has a variety of adjustment buttons for operating the multi-media device (such as a power switch button 50, a function selection button 52, a volume adjustment button 54, a CD/DVD track search button 56, a TS selection button 58 and a button for selecting display). However, paragraphs 0024 and 0051 of Jae-Sung fail to disclose that the microcomputer or the signal processor can function to read/write the BIOS data of the personal computer.

Referring to Fig. 3 and paragraph 0045 of Jae-Sung, the control circuit 38 is used to interrupt the power supply of the adapter 36 and switch the main power source 35 on to supply

electricity to all elements. That is, the control circuit 38 is used to switch the power between the adapter 36 and the main power source 35 when the personal computer is on. In comparison, since according to the present invention, the power source of the optical data storage drive device and that of the personal computer are independently used, there is no need to use the bus switch to switch the power between the personal computer and the optical data storage drive device. The bus switch of the present invention is used to switch the standard interface (ATAPI-IDE) between the personal computer and the optical data storage drive device, but it is not used to switch the power supply between the personal computer and the optical data storage drive device. Accordingly, the bus switch of the present invention is completely different from the control circuit 38 of Jae-Sung.

The detection port 37, as shown in Fig. 3 of Jae-Sung is used to detect the voltage of the multimedia and make the power control terminal 39 active. In comparison with the detection port 37, the power-on detector, as recited in amended claim 16 is used to detect the computer host reset signal (HRST) on the connecting bus between the personal computer and the optical data storage drive device, but not the power signal of the personal computer. Since the detection port 37 of Jae-Sung cannot detect the computer host reset signal (HRST) on the connecting bus between the personal computer and the optical data storage drive

device, a skilled person in the art cannot deduce the power-on detector of the present invention from the detection port 37 of Jae-Sung.

Referring to Fig. 1 of Jae-Sung, the disc player 2 and the audio signal reproduction circuitry 6 have to be connected to the CPU 4 of the computer. In contrast, since the microprocessor of the present invention has an independent operating system, there is no need to connect the microprocessor connected to the CPU of the computer. That is, in case the multi-media device of Jae-Sung is connected to the personal computer via a data bus, the multimedia device which is one of the accessories to the personal computer cannot actively read/write the BIOS data of the personal computer or actively read the data in the hard disk of the personal computer. Therefore, when the power source of the personal computer is on, the multi-media device of Jae-Sung is a device under the control of the personal computer. In contrast due to the fact that the microprocessor of the present invention has an independent operating system, when the optical data storage drive device of the present invention is connected to the personal computer via a bus switch, the optical data storage drive device functions as another computer which is not one of the accessories to the personal computer under control of the personal computer's instructions, but a device which can read/write and display the BIOS data of the personal computer.

Although both the multi-media device of Jae-sung and the optical data storage drive device of this invention can be connected to the personal computer via a data bus when the power source of the personal computer is on, the manner of controlling the personal computer as taught by Jae-Sung and that as taught by this invention are different from each other for the fact that the microcomputer or signal processor of Jae-sung does not have an independent operating system.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that the main reference to Jae-sung relied on by the Examiner is insufficient even in combination with Beckert et al to render the present invention as defined by amended claim 16 obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). It is respectfully submitted therefore that claims 3, 4, 6 to 10, 12 to 15, and 16 are patentable and should be allowed. Such action is respectfully solicited.

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